

# The Cromwell Argus

## AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 182, Vol. IV.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1873.

[Price 5d.]

### Cromwell Advertisements

#### VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,  
FAMILY GROCER.

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments,  
Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines  
Fancy Goods and Toys of every description  
Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours,  
Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c.  
Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips  
English & Colonial Newspapers  
and Magazines | Oats & Chaff.

#### CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD LATE MR GRANT'S

#### NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material  
suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest  
Prices compatible with Good Material and  
Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may  
be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings  
Paints, Glass, Furniture—encompassing Chairs  
Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.  
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners'  
Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope,  
SADDLERY, &c., cheap. 25

#### Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge

Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

#### EDWARD LINDSAY (Late of Oyle and Melbourne), GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST.

Desires to intimate to his customers and the general  
public that he has REMOVED to his NEW  
PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Mel-  
more Terrace, where he will carry on every re-  
quirement of Blacksmith work and Farriery as  
heretofore.

E. LINDSAY here to intimate to the Public  
generally that he has gone to the expense of get-  
ting a PATENT BED for FIRMING WHOLE on a new  
principle, being the first introduced up-country,  
which he will guarantee to give general satisfac-  
tion; also, that he has made a reduction in the  
price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES - - - 12s.  
DRAUGHT " - - - 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,  
Veterinary Shoeing Forge

#### THOMAS FOOTE,

#### TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.



#### JUNCTION BAKERY CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the  
District.



#### THE CROMWELL BAKERY

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread  
regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

### Cromwell Advertisement

#### I. HALLENSTEIN and Co., GENERAL IMPORTERS,

#### CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to  
our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles  
we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the  
principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral  
community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail  
themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the  
conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to  
be of good value.

**Drapery.**—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be  
found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements  
have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancies and black; alpaca, challies, mohairs, wineys, muslins, prints, coburgs  
Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.  
Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds  
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing. Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted  
on the Gold-fields.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed  
Feathers, flowers, corsos, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheet-  
ings; and every other article required in the trade.

**Slop Department.**—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and  
knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin  
Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain  
Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton  
Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes  
Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings and put-wasters; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

**Boots and Shoes.**—A splendid assortment, consisting of:  
Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, Morocco, and leather  
Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmain, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and  
riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne  
Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

**Groceries and Provisions.**—Teas, coffees, sugars, candles, soaps, raisins, salmon, &c. &c.  
**Wines and Spirits.**—Brandy, rum, whisky, gin; port, sherry; light wines; bitters.

**Ironmongery.** Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes,  
balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billies, braces and bits,  
black-leads, bellows, boilers, berstrels, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), can-  
dle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, cof-  
fin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrapers, drippers, egg-whisks, slicer and edgers; false, fry-  
ing-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, grates,  
glue, gridirons, gold-blows, dishes and sieves, grates, gals, guns, glue-pots, hammers  
(all kinds), hoes, jolly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards,  
kettles, lanterns, locks, ladders, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokels; measuring  
tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping,  
ploughs, quirts, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles  
and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, sewing twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-  
shears, saws, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves,  
shot, steel-yards, scales, screws, staples, saw-pins, teapots, towels, tar, tacks, tals, tea-  
trons, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing  
cases, zinc, &c. &c.

**Timber and Building Materials.**—Skelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. Lumber  
T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 4, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1 inch; bevelled and plain match lining  
Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes  
Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads  
Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

**Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.**—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green,  
blue, umbra, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal  
varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

**Paperhangings.**—A large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage,  
and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

**Tinware** of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.  
**Kitchen Utensils.**—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.  
**Crockery.**—A large and well-assorted department.

**Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.**—Large assortment.  
**Furniture, Bedding, &c.**—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single,  
and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillmore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking;  
easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffonières, children's high and low chairs, etne and wood; chests of drawers  
Tables: round and square, dining, tea, and dressing, various  
Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain  
Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions  
Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters do. do. do.

**Leather.**—Crops, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co.  
**Grindery.**—A large assortment.

**Tobacco and Cigars.**—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on  
getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, five, sixes, tens,  
imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bushful lover, little sunshade, monster;  
Barrett's twist and cut tobacco; snuff

Cigars: Tabacos, Havana, Princess, and Swiss.

**Stationery and Books.**—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files,  
blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases,  
envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum macilage,  
ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books  
Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards,  
pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks  
Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books  
Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow  
Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

**Fancy Goods.**—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

**Patent Medicines.**—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

**Perfumery.**—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

**Saddlery.**—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured ex-  
pressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Brilles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and  
single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; bobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hile, and all over hogskin; various prices.  
Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds;  
valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stir-  
rup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnisters, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading reins complete.

Pack saddles, straps, mules, buckles, hemp knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hile; ladies' twigs, various  
kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

**Produce.**—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatipu.

We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Acacia); pollard, bran, oats,  
wheat, barley, chaff. (Garden seeds in great variety).

**Sundries.**—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hose-  
directors, brushware, soap and colonial goods, &c., &c., &c.

### Cromwell Advertisements



#### DAVID A. JOLLY & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

#### FAMILY GROCERS, AND WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks  
to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding  
districts for the liberal encouragement they have  
received since opening the above establishment;  
and as they intend devoting their attention exclu-  
sively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade,  
they confidently hope, from their connection in  
Dunedin, to be able to place before the pub-  
lic a genuine class of goods, well and carefully  
selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general  
satisfaction. They would respectfully invite at-  
tention more especially to the following articles  
in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests,  
and boxes

Coffees not to be surpassed in quality

Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands

Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf

Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme

Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces

Racon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality

Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's  
Twist, Old Spert, andromatic

Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene

Candles of the best brands

Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in  
bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.  
Wakatipu Oats, Wheat and Chaff

SPRITS.  
Islay Whisky—Arber's and Long Jones'

Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk  
and case

J. D. K. Z. Geneva

Burnett's Old Tom

Lenon Harl's Rum in bulk

Porter—Black's, Brass's, and Guinness's

CORDIALS.  
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,  
Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.

Or Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods deli-  
vered in all parts of the district at Cromwell  
prices.

#### DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT  
ASSORTMENT OF

#### IRONMONGERY,

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting  
Powder and

Fuse; Long and

Short handle Shovels;

Picks, Pick Handles, and

Shute Forks; Pataulins, Gold

Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron

Backets; American Tubs, Buckets, and

Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope

for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and

Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk;

Washing-boards; Rushware of every

description; Nails; Canvases; Hose

Pipes—Contracts undertaken  
for supplying Mining Co.'s  
with Material of all  
kinds, on liberal  
terms. Free  
delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s

DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,  
CROMWELL.



#### SANSOM, SADDLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on  
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr  
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-  
tion and moderate charges, to merit the public  
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every  
description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

## Cromwell

**CHARLES COLCLOUGH,**  
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION  
AGENT,  
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,  
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively  
to these occupations, business entrusted to  
my care will receive every attention.

## KARL PRETSCH,

**COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,**  
etc.,  
Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of  
every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS,  
on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting,  
Decoration, and Sign Writing.  
Buggies and Vehicles of every description  
painted in the best style.

*Colours Prepared in any Shade required*

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S  
BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

**BELFAST STORE,**  
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-  
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,  
&c. &c. &c.

## JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan Dis-  
trict that, in connection with his established  
business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened  
EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL,  
where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-  
holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with  
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best  
description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention  
that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE  
BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that  
line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTING-  
HAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the  
largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the  
Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident  
he can sell the cheapest and best article in the  
District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

**JAMES HAZLETT,**  
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.



CROMWELL.

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,**  
(Wholesale and Retail).

**JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,  
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

\*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout  
the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3s 1d per lb.



**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**  
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

**OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on  
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

**BEFORE** purchasing your WATCHES,  
CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, call on

**E. MURRELL,**

and inspect his CHOICE STOCK of the above  
articles.

As all his Watches and Clocks are TAKEN TO  
PIECES, CLEANED, and ADJUSTED before they are  
delivered, Customers may depend on getting an  
article that will give satisfaction.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and  
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned  
and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:

NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

## Cromwell

**STARKEY'S**  
**KAWARAU HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel  
from Mr BASTINGS, G. M. STARKEY begs to  
inform his numerous friends, and the public  
generally, that it will be his study to maintain  
the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has  
long since acquired for comfort.

*Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.*

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

**CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on  
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of  
Books in every department of literature; and  
about £40 worth of New Works is expected to  
arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number  
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly  
received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly  
12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

**MR H. W. SMYTHIES,**  
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

*Legal Managership & REGISTRATION*  
*of Companies undertaken.*

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

## NOTICE.

**POISON** for DOGS will be laid on  
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this  
date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27tc

**GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS,**  
IRONMONGERY &  
BUILDING MATERIALS,  
DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS,  
&c. &c.

Our Melbourne firm, Messrs MICHAELIS, HAL-  
LENSTEIN and Co., having recently opened a  
place of business in London, we have made ar-  
rangements with them to import most of our  
goods direct from Home, and are now in a posi-  
tion to supply this market with all goods bearing  
a profit on first cost only, thus saving the profit  
hitherto paid to importers.

STOREKEEPERS & WHOLESALE AND  
RETAIL BUYERS

will therefore be able to purchase cheaper from  
us than in Dunedin or elsewhere, besides having  
the advantage of being able to select their goods  
on the spot from one of the largest stocks on the  
gold-fields, (for particulars of which see our ge-  
neral advertisement.)

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.  
Cromwell, March 1873.

## NOTICE.

**WE**, the undersigned, beg to inform the  
inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra,  
and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-  
dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our  
name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,  
Brunswick Flour Mills,  
LAKE WAKATIP.

**VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,  
AGENTS,  
CROMWELL.

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## Cromwell

**BUCHAN BROTHERS,**  
(Late of Dunedin),  
GENERAL BLACKSMITHS AND FARRIERS,  
Beg to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and  
the surrounding district that they have COM-  
MENCED BUSINESS in the premises lately  
occupied by WM. BARNES, and adjoining Heron's  
White Hart Hotel, where they are prepared to  
execute, at current rates, all branches of the  
above, including Repairs and Turnings in all  
kinds of Mining Machinery. By strict attention  
to business, combined with the supply of a good  
article, BUCHAN BROTHERS hope to earn a share  
of public patronage.

Cromwell, 10th February, 1873.

**JULES LA FONTAINE,**  
WHEELWRIGHT,

Begs to inform the public that he has now ar-  
ranged to remain in CROMWELL constantly,  
and that he is prepared to execute all orders  
and repairs with which he may be intrusted.

Premises in Cromwell:

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

**MR LAKE,**  
SURGEON,

May be consulted at his Residence, west end of  
MELMORE-STREET,

(Premises lately occupied by Mr Goodger).

**D. MACKELLAR,**  
ACCOUNTANT and  
GENERAL AGENT.

Manager of { Star of the East Quartz Mining  
Company, Registered;  
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-  
pany, Registered;  
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs  
McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

AGENT for { The Norwich Union Fire Insurance  
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications  
prepared.

**J. C. CHAPPLE,**  
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District  
may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet  
with prompt attention.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**

**MR H. C. BREWER,**  
Barrister, Solicitor, and Conveyancer,  
of Clyde,

will attend regularly the Resident Magistrate's  
and Warlen's Court held at Cromwell.

Mr H. C. BREWER further gives notice that it  
is his intention to visit Cromwell every TUES-  
DAY. Clients desirous of obtaining legal advice  
and assistance can consult Mr Brewer at STAR-  
KEY'S HOTEL between the hours of 11 a.m.  
and 2.30 p.m.

**HAWTHORN HILL NURSERY,**  
DUNEDIN.

The planting season being close at hand,  
Orders for

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES  
FOREST TREES, HEDGE PLANTS,

should be given without delay, so as to ensure  
early delivery.

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES.  
The stock on hand comprises

All the best	Apple	1, 2, 3, and 4
kinds of	Apricot	years old.
	Cherry	
	Nectarine	
	Peach	
	Pear	
	Plum	

Raspberry, red and yellow  
Gooseberry, white, green, and red  
Currant, black, white, and red  
Almond; Black Bramble  
Spanish Chestnut; Elder  
Eugenia Ugni; Fig  
Filberts and Nuts  
Mulberry; Olive  
Pomegranate; Quince; Walnut.

## FOREST TREES.

Ash, Birch, Blue and Red Gum, Stringy  
Bark, Elm, Oak, Lime-tree, Poplar, Hazel,  
Sycamore, Laburnum, Horse Chestnut,  
Pines, &c. &c.

**GEORGE MATTHEWS,**  
NURSERYMAN,

Moray Place, Dunedin.

Agent at Cromwell:

J. A. MATTHEWS,  
ARGUS Office.

## Bannockburn

**BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD**  
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

**JAMES TAYLOR,**

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,  
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the  
increasing requirements of those districts, he  
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's  
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for  
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

*Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.*

**BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,**  
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,  
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-  
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions  
kept in Stock.

*The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from  
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-  
SIBLE PRICES.*

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC,  
the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau  
River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE,  
which is on the direct road to Bannockburn,  
the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

**John Richards - Proprietor.**

**STUART'S FERRY,**  
KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and  
the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and  
Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

**THE FERRY HOTEL**

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

**WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,**  
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the  
public generally that they have removed to  
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT's Carrick  
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-  
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit  
a share of their patronage.

**BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE**

**J. SMITH,**

COAL MERCHANT,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-  
known Coal Works, begs to inform the resi-  
dents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Ben-  
digo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the  
district, that he is prepared to SUPPLY  
(in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality,  
at 12s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth,  
or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards,  
according to distance. 105

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**WALLSEND COAL MINE**

TO MEET THE TIMES.

JAMES LAWRENCE and Co. are prepared  
to deliver COALS, of a superior quality, at the  
Pit's Mouth at 12s. per ton; or at STEAMER'S  
FERRY (Cromwell Side) at 24s. per ton. The  
price delivered in CROMWELL will be 32s. per  
ton.

Orders left at Bridge Hotel, Cromwell, will  
be attended to.

Back loading taken.

## Cromwell

## Queenstown

[A CARD.]

**D. POWELL,**  
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,  
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE :

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

**ROBERT BOYNE,**  
**GENERAL STOREKEEPER**  
AND NEWS AGENT,  
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods  
always on hand. Importer of English and Colo-  
nial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended  
to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the  
district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

## Arrowtown

**R. PRITCHARD,**  
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,  
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines,  
Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.  
A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes,  
Drapery, &c.

Agent for

T. ROBINSON &amp; Co.,

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers,  
Dunedin and Melbourne.

## Luggate

**ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,**

LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to  
Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN ..... Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accom-  
modation for the comfort and convenience of  
travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery  
Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at  
Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B. - District Post Office.

## Wanaka

**WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.**

The above hotel, which is delightfully  
situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake,  
offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker  
advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is ex-  
ceedingly picturesque; and on an island in  
the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a  
Paddock, for horses.

**THEODORE RUSSELL,**  
Proprietor.

## Dunedin

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY in the Settlement  
of Claims; the LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM  
consistent with Safety; UNDOUBTED  
SECURITY; and LIBERAL  
REGULATIONS.

**MESSRS GILLIES AND STREET,**  
Land and Estate Agents, Princes-street,  
Dunedin, having been appointed agents for Otago  
of the well-known and long-established Office,

**THE NORWICH UNION FIRE IN-  
SURANCE SOCIETY,**  
(Established, 1797; Re-organised, 1821.)

Are now prepared to undertake the  
INSURANCE FROM FIRE

of every description of property, and to GUARAN-  
TEE THAT ALL LOSSES WILL BE PROMPTLY AND  
LIBERALLY SETTLED BY THEMSELVES, thus avoid-  
ing the delay, anxiety, and inconvenience occa-  
sioned by Agents having to consult Boards of  
Directory and others at a distance.

Every information as to the Society's Rates  
and Principles, or as to Special Rates, may be  
obtained free on application, personally or by  
letter, to the HEAD OFFICE FOR OTAGO :

MESSRS GILLIES &amp; STREET, Agents.

Or of the district agents, as under :

AGENT FOR CROMWELL,

**DUNCAN MACKELLAR.**

CLYDE - C. FACHE.

**PRINTING**  
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

**CROMWELL ARGUS**

*General Printing Office,*  
MELMORE TERRACE.

**MATTHEWS & FENWICK,**

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE  
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

**PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

**BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK**  
Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, } **CARDS** { COLORED, EMBOSSED,  
In endless variety of style.

**ADMISSION TICKETS**

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments,  
Soirees, &c. &c.

**BALL PROGRAMMES,**

NEWEST STYLES.

**Business & Invitation Circulars,**

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

**MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP,**

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON FIRST-CLASS LOAN PAPER.

**POSTERS,**

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

**ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,**

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

**Receipt and Delivery Books**

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

**Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,**

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale &amp; Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

-AND-

**EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!**

*Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne* - Multitudes of  
people are hopelessly suffering from Debility,  
Nervous and Liver complaints, depression of  
spirits, delusions, unfitness for business or study,  
failure of hearing, sight, and memory, lassitude,  
want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a perma-  
nent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE  
(ozonic oxygen), which at once allays all irrita-  
tion and excitement, imparts new energy and  
life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly  
cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and  
distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and  
storekeepers throughout the colonies, from whom  
pamphlets containing testimonials may be ob-  
tained. Caution: Be particular to ask Dr.  
Bright's Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad.  
Wholesale agents for New Zealand: Kemp-  
thorne, Prosser, & Co., Dunedin.

Amputation and mortification no doubt pre-  
vented by *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*. - Ex-  
tract of a letter, dated Chesterton, January 6th,  
1848: - "To Professor Holloway - Sir: I beg to  
state, for your satisfaction and the information  
of the afflicted, the perfect cure your Ointment  
and Pills have effected on me. I have had a  
very bad leg since June last, caused by a bruise.  
So bad was it that gangrene set in, which made  
me apprehensive that amputation would be indis-  
pensable, - but, thank God, by the use of your  
invaluable Ointment and Pills, it is now perfectly  
healed, and is quite sound - (Signed) James M.  
Duncan. Principal of the Chesterton Day  
School."

IMPORTANT TO SODA-WATER MANU-  
FACTURERS AND OTHERS.

**APPLICATIONS** will be received  
till 31st May, 1873, for the purchase of  
the exclusive use for the District of Cromwell,  
of **HOGGEN'S PATENT APPARA-  
TUS**, for supplying the Syrup in the manufac-  
ture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids,  
and **STOPPER FOR BOTTLES**.

The Pump supplies the required quantity of  
syrup into each bottle at the same time as the  
bottle is filled with aerated water. It saves the  
labour of two men in bottling, and is also appli-  
cable to other purposes, such as drawing or mea-  
suring any required quantity of liquor, or forcing  
any required quantity of liquid to any place.

The Stopper, for bottles containing aerated or  
gaseous liquids, such as Lemonade, Gingerbeer,  
or Sodawater, is self-acting. The stopper closes  
the bottle when it is filled by the pressure of the  
gaseous liquid from within, and the bottle is  
opened by applying pressure on the top of the  
stopper from without. The stoppers, being made  
of *lignum or glass vials*, never wear out, are self-  
acting in stoppering when filled, do away entirely  
with cork, wire, and string, are inexpensive, &c.

These patents are extensively used in England,  
America, and the Colonies. They can be seen  
in full working order on our premises in Dunedin  
and Oamaru.

Also, FOR SALE, a No. 1 Hayward-Tylor  
Sodawater Machine.

Apply to

**T H O M S O N & C O.,**

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stoppered

Aerated Waters, and

Importers of Sodawater Machinery.

Cordial Makers' Goods of Every Description.

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Issue of £250,000 New Zealand Government  
Debentures in New Zealand.

Treasury,

Wellington, 8th April, 1873.

**TENDERS** are invited for the purchase  
of the whole or any portion of Two Hun-  
dred and Fifty Thousand Pounds New Zealand  
Government Debentures, issued under the Acts  
of the Legislature of the Colony, entitled "The  
Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870,"  
and "The Defence and Other Purposes Loan  
Act, 1870," subject to the undermentioned con-  
ditions: -

1. The Debentures will be payable to Bearer,  
and will be issued in sums of not less than  
One Hundred Pounds each.
2. The Debentures, which are secured on the  
Consolidated Revenue of the Colony, will  
bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per  
annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day  
of April and the 15th day of October in each  
year, at the Bank of New Zealand at Auck-  
land, New Plymouth, Wellington, Napier,  
Nelson, Blenheim, Christchurch, Greymouth,  
Hokitika, Dunedin, or Invercargill.
3. The principal sum will be payable on the  
15th day of April, 1913, at the Treasury at  
Wellington, or at any Branch of the Bank  
of New Zealand in New Zealand, at the  
option of the holder, six months' notice be-  
ing required, previous to maturity, of the  
place at which payment will be required.
4. Tenders will be opened at the Treasury at  
Wellington, at noon on Friday, the ninth  
day of May next, in the presence of such of  
the tenderers as desire to be present - the  
minimum price under seal being first placed  
on the table. In the event of equal tenders  
being received for a sum in excess of the  
issue, a *pro rata* distribution will be made.
5. The amount tendered for must be paid at  
the Treasury at Wellington, as under: -  
5 per cent. accompanying application; the  
balance on or before the 16th of May,  
1873.\*

Or at the option of the purchasers: -  
5 per cent. on application,  
20 per cent. in one month,  
25 per cent. in two months,  
25 per cent. in three months,  
25 per cent. in four months, } with  
accrued interest.

\* Purchasers electing to pay balance within a  
week will be entitled to interest from the 15th  
day of April.

On payment of the final instalment, Deben-  
tures signed by the Agents appointed under the  
respective Acts, will be delivered to purchasers  
or their nominees.

Half per cent. brokerage will be allowed to  
brokers through whose application sales are ef-  
fected.

Applications by telegraph, received not later  
than 10 o'clock on the 9th May, will be accepted,  
provided they are accompanied by a telegram  
from the Manager of any Branch or Agency of  
the Bank of New Zealand, notifying that the ne-  
cessary deposit has been paid into the Bank of  
New Zealand, to the credit of a Loan Deposit  
Account.

JULIUS VOGEL,

Colonial Treasurer.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for £ New Zealand  
Four per cent. Debentures at the price of £

for each £100 of such Debentures, and I agree to  
accept the same or any less amount that may be  
allotted to me, and to pay for them in cash at  
the Bank of New Zealand (a) on

(a) The name of the place at which the pur-  
chaser undertakes payment of the balance to be  
inserted here.



## QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY RACES.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873.

STEWARDS :

J. Taylor I. Loughnan J. B. Lake  
R. Kidd J. Marsh D. A. Jolly.

JUDGE :

J. HARDING.

STARTER :

J. DAWKINS.

CLERK OF THE COURSE :

O. PIERCE.

HANDICAPPER :

JOHN WRIGHTSON.

**MAIDEN PLATE** of Five Sovereigns. For all  
horses that have never won an advertised prize  
of £5. Three-quarters of a mile. Weight for  
age. Entrance, 10s.

**BIRTHDAY HANDICAP** of 20 Sovs. A mile  
and a half. Nomination 20s; acceptance 20s.

**SELLING RACE** of 10 Sovs. Three-quarter  
mile heats. No weight under 9 st. Entrance  
15s. Winner to be sold by auction for £10,  
and any surplus to go to the funds.

**HANDICAP TROTTING RACE:** Five Sovs.  
Distance, two miles. No weight under 11 st.  
Entrance, 10s.

**CONSOLATION HANDICAP:** - Sovereigns.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

No entries for any of the above races will be  
received except upon the condition that all dis-  
putes, claims, and objections arising out of the  
races shall be decided by the Stewards, or whom  
they may appoint; their decision in all cases  
being final.

Entries for Maiden Plate to be made on 23rd.  
Nominations for Birthday Handicap to be made  
on 19th. and acceptances by 8 o'clock on 23rd  
day. All other races post entry.  
No qualification required.

The Dunstan Jockey Club Rules will be  
strictly enforced.

**WILLIAM MACNAB,**  
Secretary.

## Clyde

**MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.**

M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS  
VENDER.**

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial  
Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a  
small advance upon English prices.

## Queenstown



THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

**W. J. BARRY,**  
at the  
**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,**  
QUEENSTOWN.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES  
is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been  
added for private families; and visitors may  
depend upon every convenience and comfort,  
combined with moderate charges.

**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,**  
Corner of Beach and Rees Streets,  
QUEENSTOWN.

W. J. BARRY.

In connection with the above, W. J. BARRY,  
begs to announce that he has taken

THE STABLES

In connection with the Hotel, and assures those  
who may favour him with their patronage that  
horses will be well and properly cared for.

LIVERY: 6s. per night.

Horses on hire, 10s per day. W. J. B., jun.,  
would call attention to the fact that he keeps a  
thoroughbred and first-class stud for hiring pur-  
poses: consisting of saddle horses, ladies' hacks,  
and light draught horses. Side-saddles and  
goggles always on hand.

English Grass Paddocks for Horses.



# MANUHERIKIA BREWERY, ALEXANDRA

**THEYERS & BECK** beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their **SPARKLING XXXX ALES** in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

**THEYERS AND BECK,**

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

# BRITISH HOTEL, corner of GEORGE and HANOVER STREETS, DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention of residents on the Gold-fields to the excellence of accommodation he is enabled to offer to Country Visitors, Travellers, and Boarders.

The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and centrally situated.

**ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,**  
Proprietor.

# F O R S A L E.

ONE FOURTH SHARE in FOUR WATER RACES and TWO CLAIMS, Lower Nevis, known by the name of DRIFTS AND PARTY'S.

The Water Races are registered to carry 13 heads, and there is a Dam that holds Twelve Hours' Water, so that there is a never-ending supply. There is a large extent of first-class sluicing ground. The claims have two hydraulic hose in connection with them, and all the tools necessary to their working.

For price and particulars, apply to

**WILLIAM KILLOUGH HAZLETT,**  
On the claim, Ryder's Gully, Nevis.

£2 REWARD.

**STRAYED**, from the Nevis Gorge, a small BAY MARE, star on forehead, branded FD conjoined on near shoulder.

Whoever will deliver the mare to JOHN GRANT, Nevis Gorge, will receive the above reward.

# CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO., REGISTERED.

Tenders are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of that part of the Company's RACE lying between Duffer's Saddle and the second stream that crosses the line of race to the southward of Duffer's Saddle.

Parties may tender for a 20-chain section, or any number of 20-chain sections.

Full particulars to be obtained from Mr MARSHALL, (the working manager,) on the ground.

Contractors to use due diligence in the prosecution of the work; but are to stop work so soon as the Working Manager considers that it is inadvisable to proceed.

Specification, &c., to be seen at the Company's Office, Cromwell, or with Mr Marshall.

Tenders to be sent to the Chairman of Directors, Cromwell, on or before THURSDAY NEXT, at 6 p.m.

**H. W. SMYTHIES,**

Manager.

Cromwell, April 23, 1873.

# W A N T E D.

**A SCHOOLMASTER** for the KAWARAU GORGE. Salary for the first Twelve Months, £120,—including Government subsidy and moderate school-fees,—with residence.

Applications to be forwarded on or before 10th May ensuing, to

**GEORGE BURROWS,**

Secretary,

Kawarau Gorge School Committee.

April 24, 1873.

**FOR SALE or TO LET**, on liberal terms, the **BANNOCKBURN STORE AND HOTEL**, built on freehold land.

Also,

**THE PUNT** now in use at **RICHARDS'S FERRY**, Kawarau River.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor,

**JOHN RICHARDS;**

or to

**D. MACKELLAR.**

Cromwell.

**WANTED**, a first-class **COOK**.—Apply immediately. **Starkey's Kawarau Hotel, Cromwell.**

# A.O.F.

**COURT ROYAL OAK OF KAWARAU,**  
No. 4929.

# THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

of the above Court

will be celebrated by a **BALL**, (with refreshments provided,) to be held on **FRIDAY EVENING, May 9,**

—AT—

**RICHARDS'S BANNOCKBURN HOTEL.**  
Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

# STEWARDS:

**W. Goldsmith, C.R. E. Chilton, S.C.R.**  
**J. Richards, C.T. C. Koch, C.S.**  
**J. P. Smiddy, S.W. F. Chilton, J.W.**  
**J. Hancock, S.B. J. Bowen, J.B.**

**TICKET TO ADMIT LADY AND GENTLEMAN, 10s 6d.**

Efficient Band and M.C. in attendance.

**CHARLES KOCH,**

Secretary.

# CROMWELL BRASS BAND.

# A GRAND CONCERT

will be given at **KIDD'S CONCERT HALL** on the evening of the **QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, May 24.**

Programme in future issue.

# New Advertisements.

# THE KOO TI, AND OTHER POEMS.

**BY ALAN CLYDE,**

AN OTAGO SETTLER.

**MILLS, DICK, AND CO., PUBLISHERS.**

195

**ON SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.**

# MILLS, DICK, AND CO., PAPER BAG

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS' STATIONERS,  
**STAFFORD ST., DUNEDIN.**

Lithographed Show Cards, Bottle Labels,  
208 etc., etc.

# W A N T E D K N O W N . PRICES REDUCED.

**SINGER'S NEW FAMILY NOISELESS  
LOCK-STITCH  
SEWING MACHINES.**

**M. A. ALDRICH,**

Agent, Princes-street, Dunedin.

To meet the requirements of customers who find a difficulty in paying the full amount at once, Mrs Aldrich has adopted a method of time-payment to suit them.

V.



R.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the Revising Officer will hold a Court for the Revision of the List of Voters of the District of Dunstan, on **SATURDAY, the 17th day of May** instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the **COURT-HOUSE, CLYDE.**

At which Court will be heard and determined all claims duly made to have names inserted in the said List of Voters, and all objections duly made to the names of persons being retained or placed on the Electoral Roll of the said District. The names of persons whose Christian names or whose qualifications shall be wholly omitted, where by law required to be specified in the said List, or whose place of abode or the nature or description of whose qualifications are insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified, will be expunged unless the matter so omitted or insufficiently described be then supplied. The Revising Officer will also, at the said Court, make such corrections in the said List, and do all such other acts as are required of him by the "Registration of Electors Act, 1868."

Dated at Dunedin, this 30th day of April, 1873.

**WM. M. HODGKINS,**

Revising Officer.

# COLLEEN BAWN QUARTZ MINING CO., REGISTERED.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the Company's Office on **SATURDAY, 17th inst., at seven p.m.**

Business: general.

**D. MACKELLAR,**

Manager.



# THE LAKE WANAKA REGATTA

will take place

**ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,**

the 23rd and 24th May.

Particulars in a future advertisement.

# CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO., REGISTERED.

THE FIFTH CALL of 2s 6d per share has been made, and is payable at the Company's Office on the 14th day of May instant.

**H. W. SMYTHIES,**

Cromwell, May 2, 1873.

Manager.

# CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

**MESSRS EAMES & STANBROOK**

will sell by auction at the **TOWN HALL** at 7 o'clock on 19th May, the privileges for the **Queen's Birthday Races.**

**WILLIAM MACNAB,**

Secretary.

# CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

A Meeting of the Members will be held this evening at 8 sharp, in the **Town Hall.**

**WILLIAM MACNAB.**

# RE-OPENING of the CROMWELL COAL-PITS.

The Proprietors beg to announce that they are now prepared to **SUPPLY SUPERIOR COAL** (from a new seam) in any quantity.

A renewal of the extensive patronage formerly enjoyed by the proprietors is respectfully solicited. All orders will meet with prompt attention.

# CROMWELL BRASS BAND CONCERT.

A Practice will be held in the Schoolroom on **THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 p.m.**

All those who have kindly promised their assistance are requested to attend.

# CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The **REGULAR MEETING** of the above Lodge will be held on **WEDNESDAY, May 14.**

Business:—Raisings. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the R.W.M.

**ON THURSDAY, 15th inst., at the**

**Town Hall, Cromwell, the Rev. B.**

**DRAKE will deliver a Lecture on**

**"ROBERT BRUCE."**

Mr J. S. Burres will preside. Lecture to commence at 8 p.m. Admission, 1s.

**REV. B. DRAKE will PREACH** at the Schoolroom, **BANNOCKBURN**, on **SUNDAY NEXT**, at half-past three p.m.; and at **CARRICKTON** on the same evening, at half-past seven.

# Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

**CROMWELL: TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1873.**

CONTINUING our article of last week, we come now to subjects in connection with the town more particularly—subjects that should be brought before the Provincial Council during the session that may almost be said to be now in progress.

And first in importance is the subject of water-supply for the town. The Municipal Council, at its last meeting, cursorily considered the matter. But, despite the grandiloquent enthusiasm manifested by more than one member upon the subject during the election in August last, and despite the fact that they had had ample time to examine the Municipal Waterworks Act, and ample notice of the intended meeting of the Provincial Council, it was evident from what transpired at the meeting that not one of the members had made himself acquainted with the nature or provisions of that important measure: a measure which, as we pointed out in an article some time ago, is so exactly suited to the case of Cromwell. We have no desire now to say a word as to the features of the different schemes of water-supply which have been laid before our local Council; except to say that, notwithstanding the reports of engineers and the doubts of Town Councillors, Firewood Creek holds the highest place in our estimation as the source of an economical and perennial supply. But

regarding the source or scheme, the Town Council have not made up their minds yet; and indeed have not made up their minds that Cromwell can afford to borrow money for the purpose of any scheme of water-supply. Lawrence, in the particular of advisability of borrowing, sets them a good example. There the Corporation propose to borrow £5000; and surely Cromwell may venture to borrow £2000. But, at any rate, we feel justified, in the interests of the ratepayers, in finding fault with the Council for the extreme apathy they have displayed regarding the whole question. Whilst matters of trivial importance have engrossed an undue share of attention; whilst questions the most paltry have been discussed time after time, the highest duty devolving upon the Council—the duty of providing means for promoting the health and cleanliness and comfort of the citizens—has been almost entirely neglected. We should have thought that common sense and common prudence would have suggested to the minds of our municipal representatives the expediency of taking the initiatory step to enable them to avail themselves at a future time of the powers and privileges granted and conferred by the Act we have referred to. No scheme of waterworks can be legally entered upon—no money can be borrowed—no water-rate can be enforced—except in conformity with the provisions of the new Act; and before the Act can be taken advantage of, it must be brought into operation by means of a Provincial Council Ordinance. And if our local Council further delay a decision beyond next Thursday evening, it may then be concluded, almost with certainty, that the session will pass over without anything being effected towards bringing the Act into operation as regards Cromwell. What that means, our townspeople need hardly be told: it means a continuation of the present manner of supply at least through the whole of next summer, and in all likelihood through one or two besides. For it is quite unreasonable to expect that any improved scheme can be undertaken by the Corporation unless they borrow money for the purpose; and to borrow is impossible except under the Act referred to.

Other subjects there are; but none of particular importance, or that may not be dismissed with a few words sufficing simply to keep them in remembrance. The Athenaum Endowment and Racecourse Reserves will be secured by the bodies under whose province they come. The main road through Cromwell needs no slight repairing; and this is a matter in regard to which the Corporation have already gone into communication. A grant-in-aid for a Hospital is required, and will hardly be refused; and a vote for new police buildings is already half-promised. The Corporation bye-laws are a dead letter wanting ratification by the Provincial Council; but while their provisions affect the liberty-to-do-as-they-please of the members of the Municipal Council no less than that of the townspeople in general, the ratification, it is thought, may well be delayed.

The Colleen Bawn Q.M. Company laid a crushing of 46 tons finished at Logan's battery on Friday. The yield of gold was 18 oz. 7 dwt. 10 gr.

During the sitting of the Resident Magistrate's Court here last Thursday, Henry Campbell, Esq., of Wanaka Station, was formally sworn in, before Mr Simpson, as a Justice of the Peace.

Letters for the undernamed persons are now lying unclaimed at Cromwell Post-office:—Jas. Alexander, Annie Corbett, Timothy Clary, Mr Freshman, Edwd. Mackintosh, Robt. Muir, Geo. Robinson, Robt. Shaw.

The Revs. Messrs Todd and Ryley arrived in Cromwell, on their homeward journey, on the afternoon of the 29th ult. Mr Ryley preached in the School-house the same evening; and both gentlemen left for Wanaka on Wednesday.

The anniversary ball of Court Royal Oak of Kawarau takes place at the Bannockburn Hotel on Friday evening, the 9th inst. We are requested to notify that visitors from the Cromwell side of the river will be crossed at Mr Richards's ferry free of charge.

The Rev. Mr Drake delivered the concluding portion of his lecture on "Mary, Queen of Scots," at the Town-hall, Cromwell, on Thursday evening. The room was again crowded, and the lecture was extremely interesting from beginning to end. The rev. gentleman also lectured on the same subject at Bannockburn on the following night. The third of the series is announced for the 15th inst.

In last week's issue we recorded the finding of human remains believed to be those of Mrs Elizabeth Harvey, who lost her life on the east bank of the Kawarau, opposite Deep Creek, on the 19th of last December. At the inquest, which was held at the Roaring Meg Hotel on Tuesday last, before Mr Coroner Simpson and a jury, the remains were identified by Mr H. Harvey, the husband of the unfortunate woman; and a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased lost her life through falling over a precipice into the Kawarau River. The remains were interred in the Cromwell Cemetery on Tuesday evening.

On May 10, a walking match is to come off in Dunedin, between Edwards, a Californian pedestrian, and Macgregor, of local fame, for £25 a side: distance, seven miles.

The Cromwell Presbyterian congregation has unanimously decided to adopt the use of the English Presbyterian Hymn-book. Mr L. Wright, bookseller, will shortly be in a position to supply copies.

The arbitrators in the case of Mr J. D. Feraud's claim on the Government for compensation, have awarded him £220. Mr Feraud claimed £1020. The arbitrators were Messrs T. L. Shepherd and J. C. Chapple, and the umpire Mr John Beighton.

By the *Dunstan Times* of Friday last, we notice that a Mrs Main, wife of a miner at present in the Dunstan Hospital, came by her death on the previous afternoon, under peculiar circumstances. An inquest was held on Friday, and the result is that William Atkins, in whose house the woman was at the time of her death, is committed to Dunedin on a charge of manslaughter.

A resident of Blacks, in a letter to the *Dunstan Times*, states that since the inquest on Patrick Leary, the body has, at the request of friends of the deceased, been examined by a medical man, who gives it as his decided opinion that the man did not commit suicide. It will be remembered that no money or other property was found on Leary, a circumstance which adds force to the suspicion engendered by the nature of the medical opinion, that the deceased underwent foul play.

At the Waimate Steeplechase meeting, held on April 22, the following were the results: Maiden Steeplechase, of £30: Miss Tatton, 1; Sam Slick—2. South Canterbury Steeplechase, of £70: Honest John—1; Sir Tatton—2. Interprovincial Handicap Steeplechase, of £100: Honest John—1; Medora—2. In the South Canterbury Steeplechase, when Sir Tatton came to the stand, it was found that he had severely injured one of his forelegs by an over-reach; and he will not be again fit for racing for some twelve months to come.

A correspondent of a Sydney newspaper gives the following as a new cure for the tooth-ache:—Insert a piece of common washing soda in the hollow tooth, and the aching will cease almost immediately. About a month since I was suffering greatly for five days with this horrible complaint, and working 70 or 100 miles away from a dentist, I tried washing soda. The result was: For a quarter of an hour after I inserted the soda the tooth seemed to ache worse, but it gradually died away, and the nerve now seems to be quite dead. I can use the tooth on this side of my mouth as well as ever, without fear of again producing pain, which I have not been able to do for the last two years.

The *Wellington Independent* of April 26 says the Government do not regard the murder of Sullivan by the Maoris as a political offence. The party of natives who shot him would have no any party of Europeans indifferently. The only embarrassment which the murder is likely to cause the Government is that the pursuit of the criminals may possibly lead to distinct issues. The Government have invited the assistance of all well-disposed natives in the cause of law and order. Several influential chiefs have volunteered their services to communicate with the Maori King, with the object of securing the capture of the murderers.

In its report of the Easter sports at Napier, the *Hawke's Bay Herald* says:—"The wrestling was the best part of the day's entertainment. After a few hard contested struggles between the Cornishmen had been got through, a tall athletic Maori entered the lists. His Christian name was Hori; with reference to his surname we are in ignorance. He evidently knew nothing of the science of the game, and apparently did not trouble himself at all about it. Whatever antagonist ventured to encounter him he seized hold of him without the least concern as to where or how his grip was taken, and by sheer strength laid him on his back, in general almost without a struggle. One man he had seized hold of by the thigh and was on the point, to all appearance, of throwing him over his shoulder, when the stewards interposed to stop him. The crowd cheered Mr Hori with much enthusiasm, and none joined in the applause more heartily than the men from whom he had won the laurels. They went up to him and shook hands with him, and did all they could to express to him the sincere and fervent esteem which they felt for so distinguished a master of their art. They will be able to write home to their friends in England that there are, after all, wrestlers in the world for whom the Cornishmen are not a match."

In reply to a deputation which waited upon him at Tuapeka, in connection with the proposed formation of a volunteer corps there, the Hon. Mr Bathgate is reported by the *Times* to have said:—"He looked upon the Volunteer force of the Colony as perfectly useless for any practical purpose, and thought it was high time the constitution of the force was altered, so as to take a more practical shape. He would like to see the Volunteer force of the Colony so organized that when volunteers were ordered to attend certain drills, they would be compelled to comply. What New Zealand wanted was a body of men trained principally to the use of artillery, who would be serviceable in repelling the attacks of any privateer that might think it worth its while, in time of war, to attack the large towns on the seaboard of the Colony. The only useful arms of the service were the artillery and naval brigade; the other companies were nothing more or less than shooting clubs. A new Volunteer bill would be brought forward at the ensuing meeting of the General Assembly, much more stringent than the one at present in operation, and he would advise the deputation to wait until they had an opportunity of seeing the provisions of the proposed new Act before they forwarded their application. In order to make the Volunteer force of the Colony useful, he thought that instead of each company drilling two nights a week, if all the companies of each Province were drilled together each year, in one central town, and there drilled in a body for about fourteen days, the Colony would then have a body of men whom they could depend upon in the hour of need."

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## DUNEDIN.

TUESDAY, 9 a.m.

While steaming down to the Heads on Friday, on her voyage to Melbourne, the *Claud Hamilton* grounded on a sandbank. On Sunday morning, however, with the assistance of the *Alhambra* and the tug *Geelong*, she got off, fortunately uninjured.

Mr Larnach has offered an acre at Anderson's Bay as a site for the projected Female Home.

Nineteen students have presented themselves for the matriculation examination at the University.

Sullivan's Maori murderers still remain uncaptured.

## MR T. L. SHEPHERD AT CROMWELL.

On Friday evening last, the above gentleman, the representative of the Dunstan district in the General Assembly, addressed a meeting of his constituents in Kidd's Hall. There were close upon one hundred persons present.

It was proposed that Mr J. S. Burres do take the chair; a position which, after some delay and hesitation, Mr Burres consented to assume. He briefly introduced Mr Shepherd to the meeting.

Mr Shepherd said it always gave him great pleasure to meet his constituents, and he strove to do so upon all necessary and convenient occasions.—[Here an interruption occurred. The Cromwell Brass Band, enthusiastically practising in view of an approaching concert, gave indications from their practice-room adjacent, that they were about to begin their blowing for the evening. Mr Shepherd looked not upon this opposition with favour; and sat down, declaring he could not speak while those sounds lasted. A polite message from the Chairman induced a cessation; the Band gave way; and the members thereafter favoured Mr Shepherd with their countenance and audience.]—The speaker continued that he had chosen Cromwell in which to address his constituents resident in this division of the district which he had the honour to represent, as being the most central place; though he was aware that the miners of Carrick Range, Bannockburn, and other outlying localities might be deterred by the distance from coming to his meeting. But those of his constituents depended upon the Press for a knowledge of his statements and explanations. He was therefore sorry to see no representative of the local paper at the table near him. However, such a slight was only on a par with the manner in which the *Argus* had always treated him: striving at all times to lessen his influence, and to ridicule and censure him upon the slightest pretext. Such a course was painful to him, and calculated to act prejudicially to the interests of his constituents; at least, it would have the latter of these results, if the paper had any influence, which he denied.

When he last addressed his constituents in Cromwell, he had decried the injustice of the two-penny stamp on receipts and cheques; and promised to do his best towards its remittance or reduction, which promise he had kept. And the result was that he had succeeded in effecting a reduction to one penny. Last session, Mr Vogel had been forced to admit that his (Mr Shepherd's) arguments against it and prophecies of its failure, advanced and made in the session previous, had been correct and borne out by experience of its working. Then he came to the Railway Policy, of which he had also spoken to them at their last meeting. He was justified in referring to this policy again because it had given rise to the term "political railways," and because it would be heard of to an enormous extent in the future. He had always been, and was now, of the opinion that railways in none of the Provinces except Canterbury and Otago would pay; but, although he had upheld that view in the House, of what effect was his influence against the influence that could always be brought to bear when a railway was asked for, no matter where? The fact was, that in the scramble to have railways put upon the schedule of the Bill as authorised for construction, he had been impelled to take a part, to succeed in having justice done to Otago and to his constituents. He had urged upon the House the necessity of a line to Cromwell. The only fellow-member who had supported him was Sir Francis Dillon Bell, who entirely bore out the figures and data put forward by Mr Shepherd as a proof of its payableness. That line, however, had not been authorised. He had seen a few weeks ago a leading article in the *Cromwell Argus* upon the Tokomairiro-Tuapeka line of railway, in which the entire credit of the fact of that line being authorised was given to Mr J. C. Brown, of Tuapeka. He was hardly astonished at so mendacious a statement on the part of the *Argus*, for it was customary for that paper to detract from the praise due to himself (Mr Shepherd) in every conceivable manner. It was not possible to take up an issue of the paper without seeing some harping upon his name, and always with a view to his discredit or ridicule. The fact was, Mr J. C. Brown of Tuapeka's silent vote was given to the Stafford party, and was it likely that Mr Vogel's Government would authorise the line at Mr J. C. Brown's request? The credit on account of that railway was due: first, to the Railway Committee of Lawrence; second, to the Provincial Council; and lastly and principally, to himself (Mr Shepherd). Now, what were they to think of the *Cromwell Argus* when it came down with a statement which, as he had shown, was of so untruthful a nature? Why, that it habitually and continually was seeking to hide the efforts made by Mr Shepherd on behalf of his constituents. But he was proud to be able to say that he would cringe not to the editor of the *Cromwell Argus*. If he thought his election depended upon the dictum of such a paper, he would not give twopence for a seat in the House of Representatives; he would not give twopence to represent the miners of the Dunstan district. But, he repeated, he was not the man, and never would be, to cringe to the editor of an obscure country paper.—[Laughter.]—Mr Shepherd then referred to the present aspect of the 1 and Question. He said that as soon as the Council met, it was intended to throw open 30,000 acres for sale under the system of deferred payments. He believed that at least 100,000 acres were required at the present moment for settlement, but the

difficulties in the way of cancelling the runholders' leases were great, and the people would in the meantime have to be content with the 30,000 referred to. Of that quantity, he believed the Government intended to throw open two blocks of 2500 acres each within the Dunstan district. The Waste Lands Bill, as it passed the Provincial Council, would have enabled the Executive to take land from runs for commonage purposes without the consent of the runholders; and he took the opportunity to state, as an unquestionable fact, that the new Waste Lands Act as it now stands does not permit land to be withdrawn from a pastoral tenant without his consent. Of the requirements of Cromwell, Bannockburn, and Nevis in regard to commonage, he was fully cognisant; and he regretted that the wants of those districts were still unsatisfied. As yet, he was led to understand, only one runholder in this neighbourhood (Mr Loughlin) had agreed to give up a block of 7000 acres for commonage, and that only on condition that it should be fenced off by the Government. He (Mr Shepherd) would continue to advocate the setting apart of commonage areas on the Gold-fields; but he strongly protested against commonages being overrun with sheep, as was the case in the Wakatipu district, to the detriment of miners and others—for whose benefit the commons were intended. He counselled the people of Cromwell, when they should succeed in getting land for commonage, to exclude sheep from pasturing upon it, and only to permit horses and cattle to run within the boundaries. The system of selling land on deferred payments was an admirable one; and he was proud to say that he had been the first to advocate the introduction of that system in Otago. He was aware that Mr J. G. S. Grant, of Dunedin, also laid claim to the distinction; but while willing to give that gentleman all the credit that might be due to him, he felt convinced that the honour was justly due to himself. He had been instrumental in reducing the gold duty by sixpence an ounce, which would have the effect of leaving the miners of the Colony richer by £4000 this year than they were last year. He would never cease to agitate until the duty on gold was entirely abolished. With reference to the balance of parties in the House last session, he stated that until a week before the division—when Stafford's party got into power—he had sided with neither party, but had kept himself wholly independent. The fact was, he had no confidence in either administration. He believed Mr Stafford's policy was to undermine the Public Works scheme, and considered such a course would be detrimental to the interests of the Colony. Mr Stafford's Ministry was ousted by one vote, and that vote was Mr Shepherd's. The Gold-fields Bill introduced last session was prepared by Mr Whitaker, one of the ablest lawyers in Auckland. It was referred by the House to the Gold-fields Committee, who saw that it was entirely unsuited to the requirements of the Middle Island, and reported accordingly. The result was that the bill was shelved. After the close of the session, the Colonial Executive selected three gentlemen to prepare a new Gold-fields Bill—namely, Mr John Mouat, formerly a Gold-fields representative in the Provincial Council; Mr B. C. Haggitt, Provincial Solicitor; and himself (Mr Shepherd). In fulfilment of that commission himself and his coadjutors had lately been occupied in Dunedin for a whole month. The bill would consolidate seven statutes which are at present scattered over as many blue-books. It would provide that one miner's right should be applicable to the whole Colony. It would provide that the miner's right should no longer constitute an element of title, but should only be a source of revenue. It would provide for the issue of water-licenses for a term not exceeding fifteen years, and for the payment of a rental of not more than ten shillings per sluice-head per annum. This would afford far better security of tenure to holders of water-races and other mining property than was now attainable; and would consequently tend to enhance the value of such property to a large extent. Provision was also made for mining reserves. The bill would enable the Government to set aside land for the formation of sluice-channels and deposit of tailings. It would provide a simple plan of mortgage, to enable the miners to borrow money on security of water-races, at a cost of five shillings for registration in the Warden's Court. These were a few of the new features in the bill. It had been the policy of the framers to retain all the good points of the old enactments; and if the bill passed the Assembly in its present shape, it would be the means of conferring great benefit upon every gold-field in the Middle Island. He next referred to matters of local importance. Before last session of Council, he was asked to get a track made from Cromwell to Carleton. That work had been done; and he would ask for another vote of £200 to further improve the track. He was also asked to get a track made to Quartz Reef Point, and with the assistance of the Town Council, he had succeeded: the track was now being formed. He had also been chiefly instrumental in obtaining a vote for the building of the new Court-house, which he was happy to see complete. A great deal in the way of local improvements, however, yet remained to be accomplished; and of primary importance perhaps, was the improvement of the road from Clyde to Cromwell, and from Cromwell to Queenstown. Votes for that purpose would receive his cordial support. Although not the elected representative of the Kawarau district in the Provincial Council, he felt it to be as much his duty to represent the Cromwell side of the Dunstan district as the Clyde side; his sympathies were just as much with the one as the other. The usefulness of a member was not to be gauged by what that member could accomplish by his own personal efforts; his capability to influence other members must also be taken into account. And here he would remark that certain gentlemen connected with the Corporation of Cromwell—more particularly the Mayor—had got into the habit of taking credit to themselves for almost every public work that had been inaugurated in the district; utterly ignoring the exertions of the members for the district, to whom the credit was rightly due. He was very glad to see Miners' Associations in various localities on the Gold-fields. He likened these associations to a bundle of sticks: "And if they saw it separated they fell." He thought it very bad policy, however, to have no associations in this district. They should have one, and that should have originated from the miners—not from the business people. (Cheers.) In regard to the future, he was not prepared to say how he would act in the approaching sessions. He would promise, however, that measures and

principles—not men—should influence his votes and actions as a representative. He would continue, as in the past, to keep himself free from party influence. The fact that the Colonial Government, having twice failed in the task themselves, had selected him—a comparatively new member of the House, for he had only sat during two sessions—as one of the three gentlemen to be entrusted with the preparation of the new Gold-fields Bill, that circumstance, he considered, was no slight compliment to himself, and, through him, to the district he represented. He now possessed a higher political standing, and greater political influence, than at any previous period of his career; and as long as he continued to represent the Dunstan district in the Assembly and Provincial Council, so long would the district and the constituency command respect and attention in both Legislatures. (Cheers.)

In reply to Mr Fraer,

Mr Shepherd said he was strongly in favour of all bridges being purchased by the Government and made free to the public; but there was a difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds for such a purpose. The only revenue at present available for public works is that accruing from the sale of land—territorial revenue as it is called. He regarded the formation of good main trunk roads as of primary importance; and afterwards, if money was available, the bridges should be purchased.

In reply to Mr Colclough,

Mr Shepherd said he looked upon the line of road from Cromwell to Carrickton as one of the most important on the Gold-fields. At last session of Council, the Gold-fields Committee recommended that the Royal standard and Cromwell Companies should be reimbursed to the extent of half the cost of the roads constructed at their expense; but the Council, by a large majority, refused to carry out the recommendation. He had no doubt that the Government would place a fair sum upon the Estimates for the maintenance of the Carrickton road.

In reply to Mr Fraer,

Mr Shepherd said he would also support a vote for the improvement of the Nevis road. He would likewise use his influence to obtain three sittings of the District Court at Cromwell in each year. There was now a good Court-house here, and he did not think suitors should be compelled to travel thirteen miles to Clyde when the judge passes through this town in his circuit. With regard to getting the Dunedin mails delivered at Cromwell on the second day, he thought it would be better to let the matter stand over till the completion of the railway to Lawrence. He did not think the coaches could be brought through to Cromwell in the dead of winter, in two days; at all events, it could only be done at a very great cost.

On the motion of Mr Fraer, seconded by Mr Colclough, a vote of confidence in Mr Shepherd as M.H.R. for the Dunstan District was unanimously passed; and the thanks of the meeting were accorded to him for his able advocacy of the interests of the Kawarau District in the Provincial Council.

## WARDEN'S COURT.

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

**AH HANG v. AH SUE.**—This was a formal complaint brought in order to obtain cancellation of certificates for a water-race, extended claim, and tail-race held in the name of Ah Sue and party—Ah Sue's mates having left for China without completing the transfer of their interests to the purchaser, Ah Hang.—The Warden cancelled the certificates.

## APPLICATIONS.

**Extended Claims.**—J. Sherlock and another, Adams's Gully; David Stewart and another, Bailey's Gully; W. H. Johnston and five others, Brummond's Creek; Ah Vung and another, Nevis; R. Gudwood, Drummound's Creek; H. McKone and two others, Stonewall Gully; H. Loughart and two others, Nevis Gorge.

**Tail Races.**—Alfred McMin and another, (two applications), postponed.—Certificates were granted to H. Loughart and another, W. H. Johnston and five others. John Sherlock and another. D. Stewart and John.

**Water Races.**—Gilbert Staitie was granted six heads from Drummound's Creek; and R. Gudwood six heads from Gray and party's tail-race, Drummound's Creek.

**Residence Area.**—D. Stewart and another were granted one acre at Bannockburn.

## BANNOCKBURN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

May 5, 1873.

As advertised in last Tuesday's paper, the Rev. Mr Drake gave us a lecture on "Mary, Queen of Scots," on Friday evening last. In the absence of Mr Goldsmith, Mr H. Behrens took the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer. Mr Drake handled his subject in an admirable manner, and was listened to most attentively. There were upwards of forty persons present, and all went away seemingly highly satisfied with the lecturer's efforts. The rev. gentleman has kindly promised to give us another lecture, on Robert the Bruce, in the course of a week or two, when I should like to see a better attendance. There is no doubt this would be the case if Mr Drake would arrange to lecture on a night when there would be good moonlight, as, through the district being so scattered, and the roads and tracks so very rough, it needs something very tempting to bring people from their homes on a dark night.

I observe that the Foresters' Anniversary Ball is to take place this week, and to judge from the amount of talk there is concerning it, it will be a very successful affair. On previous occasions, the balls given by the Court have been well attended, and there is no reason to doubt that the coming one will at least equal the rest.

House property does not seem to be valued highly in some parts of the district. I hear of a two roomed house, with a galvanised iron roof, and decently fitted up inside, having been sold last week for £5; and it is but a short time since one of like size was disposed of for even a less sum.



## RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

D. TAGGART v. R. H. WALLACE.

The plaintiff, a hotelkeeper and trainer of race-horses, sought to recover the sum of £13 16s. from the owner of the race-horse Boomerang, for certain expenses incurred in entering the said horse for various races at Cromwell and Queens-town. The matter in dispute was, whether or not the defendant gave an expressed or implied consent to the horse being entered and run at the Wakatipu Races, held on the 16th and 17th January last. The defendant admitted having agreed with Taggart that the latter was to feed and train the horse for the races at Cromwell, the defendant paying entries and qualifications, and the winnings, if any, to be divided between owner and trainer. But defendant denied that the agreement had any reference to the Queens-town Races. When the list of nominations was published, Mr Taggart's name appeared as owner of Boomerang; but Taggart affirmed that it was a mistake on the part of the Secretary. After a tedious hearing, Mr Wilson, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked and obtained permission to have the Secretary's evidence taken at Queenstown; and to allow time for that purpose, the case was adjourned for a fortnight, on payment of £3 expenses.

S. H. JENKINSON v. T. MARSH.

An action to recover £5, alleged value of a dog shot by defendant on the 11th of last month.

Mr Allanby, for defendant, pleaded not indebted.

The circumstances, as stated in evidence were these:—Plaintiff is one of the ARGUS employes, and defendant is a farmer. On Good Friday a number of persons went to an island in the Clutha, about eight miles above Cromwell, for the purpose of hunting and shooting wild rabbits. On the way to the island, plaintiff's dog overtook and followed William Howe, (also an employe at the ARGUS office), who was one of those that joined in the hunt. A solitary sheep, claimed by defendant as his property, was running on the island on that day; and the defendant chanced to be there also. The dog chased the sheep, and the latter swam across an arm of the river on to the Mount Pisa Run. Seeing the sheep had got away, defendant fired two shots at the dog and killed it. Plaintiff, on hearing that his dog had been shot, wrote to defendant asking him to make reparation; but with this request the defendant refused compliance, and thence the present proceedings.

The plaintiff proved that the dog had been duly registered. He contended that the island was Government property; that defendant had no legal right to have the sheep depasturing there; that the dog had not injured the sheep, and that there was nothing to prevent defendant from recovering the animal had he been so disposed. The sheep, he believed, was a stray one, and it was doubtful whether defendant could establish ownership; but even if the animal did belong to him, it was only worth a few shillings, while the dog was worth £5.

For the defence, Mr Allanby submitted that defendant was quite justified, under the provisions of the "Injuries by Dogs Act, 1865," in shooting the dog.

His Worship said that the defendant happened to have the law on his side, and had rather inconsiderately taken advantage of it. The Act relied upon for the defence was very stringent; and although the Bench sympathised with the plaintiff under the circumstances, there was no alternative but to dismiss the case. No costs would be allowed to defendant.

[The following is the clause above referred to:—"It shall be lawful for any person who shall see a dog or dogs being at large biting or attacking any person or any horse sheep or cattle or who shall himself be attacked by such dog or dogs to destroy the same without being answerable for damage occasioned thereby unless such dog or dogs shall at the time be in the immediate following of the owner of such dog or dogs or in his house or on the enclosed premises immediately adjacent thereto."]

M. BRICH v. W. BUCHAN.

Claim, £4. Defendant did not appear.

Judgment given for 30s.; costs of Court, 15s.; one witness, 10s.; and professional fee, 10s. 6d.

W. SUTHERLAND v. N. L. DESPERANDUM CO.

Claim, £4 4s. 6d. for blacksmith work. &amp;c.

The Legal Manager disputed the company's liability for certain ironwork, which he said had been supplied to Alves and Co. as contractors for erecting the company's battery.

Judgment for £2 1s., with 9s. costs of Court.

E. McNULTY v. M. NISBET.

Claim, £1 17s., the cost of repairing a hotel lamp accidentally damaged by defendant. Mr Nisbet did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that defendant drove his dray against the lamp-post in front of the Roaring Meg Hotel, shattering three panes of glass. The glass was frosted and lettered. Defendant told him to get it repaired and send him the bill. He did so, but on presenting the account defendant refused to pay for anything but the glass.

A witness named Wilkinson corroborated plaintiff's evidence as to the breakage.

His Worship gave judgment for the amount claimed, together with 13s. costs of Court and 20s. witnesses' expenses.

MONDAY MAY 5.

(Before M. Frazer, Esq., J.P.)

Henry Callaghan, charged with drunkenness, forfeited the amount of his bail—10s.

## NEVIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

May 2, 1873.

Mining matters retain the same cheerful aspect as they did at the date of my last. All are busy and making the most of the present, for soon we know that King Frost will seize the earth in his iron grip, and force idleness upon us. In this respect we are somewhat differently situated from many other mining districts, as in them, from the scarcity of water, the summer is the idle and the winter the busy season; but here we are so happily circumstanced that we can follow the due course of nature, and work like the ants in summer and coil like the bears in winter.

	£	s.	d.
Licenses.....	95	10	0
Registrations, &c.....	20	0	0
Miners' Rights.....	320	0	0
Gold Duty.....	1040	0	0

Total.....£1475 10 0

The above is an approximate statement of the amount of gold-fields revenue derived yearly from this place. The figures may be relied on as being under the mark, as I have underestimated some of the items, especially that of gold duty, but the total is something respectable, and far more than enough to serve my purpose. This sum is derived from 400 miners; therefore each man pays £3 13s 9d of direct taxes. And when it is considered further, that we are no mean consumers of dutiable and excisable articles, it will surely be admitted that we contribute handsomely to the revenue, and that we are entitled to some consideration at the hands of Government. To one who believes that it is a fixed principle with all civilised governments to expend a fair portion of revenue in the district in which it is raised, it must appear that we should be able to show some signs of the revenue which has been raised in this place for the ten years during which gold mining has been prosecuted on it, having been so expended. Such an one would expect to find roads, tracks, bridges, or others of those works by the means of which Governments evince that they have a desire to deal justly by their constituents. But let him come here, and be undeceived; for he will find no vestige that can denote that this district is under the supervision of any Government whatever. Our roads are still such as nature made them, our river is still bridgeless; we have no police protection or other legal conveniences. In short, so far as Government is concerned, the only circumstance that assures us of its existence is its taxes. We bear all the burdens that it imposes on us, but receive no benefits from it. So much for Provincialism. In the foregoing I have alluded to the valley of the Nevis, and had almost forgotten that we were blessed with a Post-office. But then that is a General Government affair.

I have waited, somewhat impatiently, to see if the miners of this district would follow the example of their brethren elsewhere in expressing an opinion in the matter of the Gold-fields management; but all my waiting has been in vain, as, for aught I can perceive, there is no interest taken in the matter. This is the more to be wondered at, for here it was that the question had its birth, and on the memorable occasion of the plebiscite this was one of the two places that returned a verdict adverse to Provincialism. Has our interest in the welfare of the land of our adoption decreased since then? Has all the public spirit we ever possessed died out? Or is it the tranquillity induced by a plethora of the good things of this life—a tranquillity which Carlyle says is observable in the community of dogs—that has cast its enervating spell over us, and made us oblivious of the need of present reform and blind to the imminence of danger in the immediate future? Whatever it may be, it becomes us now to take Mr Dombey's advice to heart, and make an effort; as there can be no time more opportune than the present for expressing an opinion anent the Gold-fields management. Both houses of parliament, the Provincial Council and the General Assembly, will soon commence their sittings, and a decided opinion on the matter in question might be of use to the gold-fields members.

From what I can gather from the reports of the meetings held by some of the Mining Associations for the purpose of considering the Gold-fields management question, I would infer that the ideas of many of my fellow-miners are somewhat mixed. For instance, at a meeting held at Waipori a resolution was passed affirming the inexpediency of the General Government assuming the management of the Gold-fields, while at the same meeting a resolution was passed affirming the expediency of appointing a Minister of Mines. Now, if such an appointment were made, where would the Gold-fields be managed from, if not from the Central Government? Heaven knows that the system of government as it at present exists is complicated enough, without having any new intricacies added to it to make "confusion worse confounded." If I might, without going beyond the bounds of modesty, offer a suggestion, I would say,—Put the broad issue, Provincialism or Centralism, before the mining community at once; for I believe that to be the real question involved. The others, while beating about the bush, only tend towards it, and in a manner serve to distract our attention from it. Let us not be delayed by quibbles, but go to the root of the affair at once.

In the prosecution of this question, it ought to be borne in mind that cheapness and efficiency of government are the ends wished to be arrived at; and for this purpose it might be useful to enquire into the powers possessed by the Provincial Council, and the

manner in which those powers have been administered. Let us look at the Provincial Council as a Legislative body, and ask what it can do for us. Can it make a Mining law? can it make a Land law? can it reduce the duty on gold? can it abolish the duty on one single article in the whole tariff? The answer to these questions is No. It can only recommend that such or such a bill of its drafting should be made law. Now, surely it is folly to pay a host of Councillors whose only use is to recommend. This recommending ought to and can be done for one tithe of what it costs at present. If we look at the Government as an administrative body, let us ask—from a gold-fields point of view—how the laws confided to it for administration have been administered. For instance, How has the Land law been administered? Let Moa Flat, Marewhenua, Clyde, Switzers answer. In these places the interests of the miners have been treated as nought. Have the Gold-fields had a fair portion of the revenue derived from them expended on them? Our almost impassable roads and bridgeless rivers answer No. Have our Hospitals been subsidised or endowed as their merits demand that they should be? No, the miner who has toiled to support a horse-leech like Government finds, that when through disease or accident he is compelled to take refuge in one of them, he then becomes an object of charity. I think that it will be found, upon full consideration, that the Provincial Government has done nothing for the Gold-fields that could not be done as well and probably better by the General Government. No doubt years ago, before the introduction of steam postal communication and the telegraph wire, a board of advice was necessary and useful, but now that it is as easy to communicate with Wellington as it is with Dunedin, such a board is no longer useful. It has outlived its usefulness; it has become a parasite of the highest dimensions, sucking the life-blood of the Province and harbouring an army of sham Councillors and useless officers.

It is not often that the King of Terrors comes among us, and considering the length of time this place has been inhabited the adult deaths have been very few in number, while infancy has enjoyed a total immunity up till Wednesday last; when an infant daughter of Mr D. Scally, of the Shamrock Hotel, after a short illness, expired. Great sympathy is felt throughout the district for the bereaved parents.

## BENDIGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 29, 1873.

I was full of hope a few days ago that I would be warranted in writing of our prospects in a more jocund strain than hitherto: *mais, l'homme propose, &c.* Rain set in on Thursday last, and continued for thirty hours. Men's visages brightened considerably, and, in the language of a certain facetious Cromwellian, they thought "their marble was right." But to-day, unhappily, the supply of water has fallen off to nearly its original dimensions. The ground, from the protracted drought, has become so dry that nothing less than a week's steady rain will overcome the absorption, and prove of any permanent benefit. In the meantime, the Bendigo millennium is indefinitely postponed.

The Cromwell Co. got their mill underweigh on Friday, and the value of the late repairs and improvements was very perceptible. They have about 1000 tons of stone raised, so there is plenty of work cut out for the stampers; but if no additional rain falls, I am afraid another stoppage is inevitable. In their No. 1 lease, the company have struck splendid stone at a depth of 232 feet! It is estimated to yield 4 ozs. per ton. And in the Golden Link, at nearly a similar depth, they have a reef 2½ feet wide estimated to give 2½ ozs. per ton. As both these yields have hitherto been exceeded in this mine, there is little fear of the calculation proving exaggerated. The depth at which payable stone is proved to exist in the above mine ought to reassure capitalists, and induce them to extend their researches in other claims in this locality; and in all human probability, similar success would be met with. The old-fashioned idea that depth in Otago quartz reefs was synonymous with exhaustion, is evidently exploded, and I trust renewed and increased confidence in our auriferous lodes will result.

The Aurora tributaries are ready and eager for a start; but I do not think there is sufficient water for the mill as yet. They have a very large quantity of stone on hand, and judging from appearances I imagine this crushing will pay well. They have been very unfortunate in not having water for crushing. It is certainly disheartening; but in this respect they are no worse off than their neighbours, so "what can't be cured must be endured."

The Lucknow Company have called for fresh tenders for the third contract in their tunnel. I am not aware who are the successful parties, but whoever gets the next length will find it easier work than the last: the driving has become much softer; the hard band of rock which extended throughout the last contract has come to an end; and it is quite possible that the "country" may prove easier right up to the reef,—a "consummation devoutly to be wished," the shareholders will doubtless remark. The level will reach the reef at a vertical depth of 180 feet, and will probably afford another test of the paying nature of deep sinking.

I spent some time the other day in an examination of the Rise and Shine reef, and am more than ever convinced that it is well worth a trial. It is certainly the most exten-

sive lode to all present appearances in the district, and gold can be freely seen in the stone. Were I as wealthy as I am sanguine, it should very soon be undergoing the process of disintegration.

The misery of keeping a dog, said Walter Scott, is that "he dies too soon; though to be sure, if he lived fifty years, and then died"—the vision was too terrible. I think if Sir Walter had lived here, and experienced such hard times as the miners have of late, he would have imagined a still more terrible vision,—to wit, the sudden appearance of the collector of licenses, with a demand for "tin shillings" for his canine favourite. It is time this iniquitous tax was reduced or abolished, and if, in common with other shepherds, our representative is of the same opinion, he might try his "level best" next session to bring about the desired reduction.

So our poor little "Arthur Orton" romance has fallen through. I certainly thought it singular, seeing that Arthur is by all accounts "wanted" by the police, he should rush deliberately into the lion's mouth. I can only remark in connection with the *canard*, that the confidential communications of some parties are creditable to their inventive and imaginative faculties. If Anthony Trollope, or any other fiction writer, would pay us a visit, he might pick up some ideas suitable for a fresh novel, to be called "Wide of the Truth."

## DUNEDIN NOTES.

By O. P. Q.

The Oberon, with a shipment of salmon ova for this Province and Canterbury, arrived at the Heads on Thursday, and a tug proceeded down from the Port to tow her in. Experiments for the introduction of salmon into the Province, conducted some years since, cost the Government about £3000, and resulted in failure. It will be a great pity if a similar fate awaits the present one, although it really seems very probable that such will be the case, for it is now some 112 days since the ova which the Oberon brings were taken from the parent fish, a period of time which is generally considered sufficient to destroy any great hopes of success in experiments of this nature. Everything has been in perfect readiness here for some time, in order that every chance might be given the ova on arrival, and we can only hope that our Southland friends will be successful in hatching a percentage of the ova sufficient to warrant hopes of the acclimatisation of the salmon in our waters.

Two of Messrs Patrick Henderson and Co.'s favourite clippers—the Wild Deer and William Davie—also arrived the same day. They had been in the vicinity of the Heads for some days, but owing to the dense fog which has prevailed, they were obliged to keep at a respectable distance from the land. The William Davie has reached her anchorage, and from a friend of mine who has just arrived from the Port, and who had some conversation with Captain Peacock of that vessel, I learn that Captain Whitson, of the Wild Deer, had some communication with his naval confrère while the two vessels were lying close to each other when outside the Heads. Among the pieces of information conveyed to each other was the gratifying announcement by Captain Whitson that while off the coast of Ireland he had fallen in with an abandoned ship, with a valuable cargo of copper ore. He placed an officer and three of his men on board of her, and while lying by had the satisfaction of procuring some more hands from a steamer which was passing. With this aid, he calculated on them easily racing one of the Irish ports. Unfortunately, however, a fresh breeze sprang up in the evening, and Captain Whitson was obliged to take the men off the derelict vessel. Next morning she was not to be seen, and it was supposed she had foundered. At a rough estimate, Captain Whitson valued the vessel and cargo at £100,000.

One of the daily papers in a leading article this morning exposed matters in connection with a Government land sale which certainly bear a strong resemblance to something like jobbery. For a short period some half-dozen sections of the reclaimed land near Rattray-street jetty have been advertised to be sold by auction at the Land Office, where terms and conditions of sale were to be ascertained on application; and among these conditions of sale there are some of the most extraordinary innovations which a Government probably ever introduced. As if to place obstacles in the way of persons who might otherwise wish to purchase, and confine the bidding to the two or three persons whose business would enable them to comply with them, the following unique conditions were attached to the sale, viz., that for every half-acre purchased there should be plant, machinery, &c. (to be approved of by the Superintendent), placed upon the land to the extent of £2000; and also, that for every quarter-acre purchased there should be not less than five apprentices employed by the buyers, to be instructed in the business or trade of their employers!! As might be easily imagined, these extraordinary restrictions upon the sale evidently drawn up to suit the views of special persons, would have resulted in the bidding being confined to a select few, who could no doubt have each secured his particular sections at his own price. Whether owing to the timely protest by the Times, or from some other cause with which I am unacquainted, the sale, however, was postponed. As the Council meets in a day or two, we shall no doubt receive some enlightenment as to the meaning of what at present appears to be a very shady transaction.

The new Roman Catholic organ, the Tabernacle, is, I understand, to make its first appearance on Saturday.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Reliable Remedies.—In wounds, bruises, sprains, glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts, not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills wonderfully assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures every local ailment. The Pills remove every constitutional disturbance and regulate all the impaired functions of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Mr Warden Simpson for the quarter ending March 31:—

"I have the honour to hand you the statistical returns for the quarter ending 31st March, 1873. The comparison with those of the previous quarter is not favourable: the gold escorted, the great criterion of the actual prosperity of a mining district, being little more than half that of the previous quarter. The chief reason is the continued dry weather. During the past four months, there has not been forty-eight hours' rain. The frosts are now setting in, and I fear the effects will be still more prejudicial, not only to the mining but the pastoral interest also. Already stock, particularly on the commons, begin to fall off. This is partly, perhaps, to be attributed to the want of proper regulations: first, as to who should run stock; and second, the quantity each person so entitled ought to run. The only part of this district that has benefited from the dry season is the Nevis, and from it the yield of gold has been greater than for many previous years. Its altitude is the explanation of that. In the alluvial workings, which consist almost entirely of ground-slucing, water as the main agent cannot be dispensed with, although mechanical means might be more resorted to for raising it from permanent sources. But I am astonished that in a dry district like this, steam is not more used in the quartz and other workings. Many of the reefs are undoubtedly payable, both at Carrick and Bendigo; but it requires to be a very rich and extensive reef that will admit to be suspended from work for six months out of the twelve. I have no doubt that even at Bendigo, where fuel is not very convenient, steam would pay, particularly in the case of the Bendigo [Cromwell] Company.

One good sign of the district is the fact that the unfavourable season has not sensibly diminished the population, notwithstanding the absence of that great adjunct to a mining district, water. Nor have the miners lost their energy, as witness the efforts that are being made to overcome the want of a natural water supply, in bringing in to the Cromwell district the Carrick water race; to the Clyde district the Chatto Creek; and to that of Alexandra the Gorge race, at an outlay in the total of not less than £20,000. All are considered good speculations,—particularly the two first-mentioned.

The river Molyneux having fallen to a very low level, attention is being directed to dredging, and in particular to the best mode of overcoming the never-ceasing flow of tailings in that great tail-race. The pneumatic tube system has now been fairly tried, and I think may be said to be the best, enabling the miner to descend and make ocular examination of the bed of the river. The company who have introduced this system have only been moderately successful, owing principally to the small scale of their dredge, and to the want of some sort of iron fender across the bows of their punt to divert the stream of tailings. So satisfied, however, are miners with the system, that Hastie and Co., owners of a river claim that proved very remunerative with the old spoon dredge, have given orders for a tubular dredge that will cost about £2600. The tubes are to be nine feet in diameter, so that if sufficient means are provided for the quick elevation of washdirt and diversion of tailings, it ought to be a success. Steam is to be the motive power, as it is in that of the other company. Two other dredging companies have been got up—one to use the steam harbour dredge, the other the submarine boat.

The following statistical information is appended to the report:—70 water-races, valued at £30,000; 60 tail-races, at £10,000; 22 dams, at £1500; and 200 to 250 ground sluices. Total population of district: 950 European and 500 Chins; alluvial miners, 150 European quartz miners. There are 10 mining companies in the district, and these employ machinery of £50,000. The registered companies in the district number 15, whose aggregate nominal capital is £108,100, and paid up £41,700. The Carrick Water Supply Company's application for a Government subsidy has been approved, but the Company has not received a subsidy.

## A Nevada Funeral.

(From "Roughing It," by Mark Twain.)

There was a great time over Buck Fanshaw when he died. He was a representative citizen. He had "killed his man"—not in his own quarrel, it is true, but in the defence of a stranger beset by numbers. He had kept a sumptuous saloon. He had been the proprietor of a dashing hellscape, whom he could have discarded without the formality of a divorce. He had held a high position in the law department, and had been a very Warwick in politics. When he died there was a great lamentation throughout the town, but especially in the vast bottom stratum of society.

On the inquest it was shown that Buck Fanshaw, in the delirium of a wasting typhoid fever, had taken arsenic, shot himself through the body, cut his throat, and jumped out of a four-storey window and broke his neck; and after due deliberation the jury, sad and fearful, but with intelligence unblinded by sorrow, brought in a verdict of death "by the visitation of God." What could the world do without juries?

Prodigious preparations were made for the funeral. All the vehicles in the town were hired, and all the saloons were put in mourning; all the municipal and fire-company flags were hung at half-mast, and all the firemen ordered to muster in uniform and bring their machines duly draped in black.

Regretful resolutions were passed, and various committees were appointed; among others, a committee of one was appointed to call on a minister—a fragile, gentle, spiritual new fledgling from an eastern theological seminary, and as yet unacquainted with the ways of the mines. The committee-man, "Scotty Briggs," made his visit.

Being admitted to the presence, he sat down before the clergyman, placed his fire-hat on an unfinished manuscript sermon under the minister's nose, took from it a red silk handkerchief, wiped his brow, and heaved a sigh of dismal impressiveness explanatory of his business. He choked, and even shed tears; but with an effort he mastered his voice, and said, in lugubrious tones—

"Are you the duck that runs the gospel-mill next door?"

"Am I the—pardon me, I believe I do not understand."

With another sigh and half sob, Scotty rejoined—"Why, you see, we are in a bit of trouble; the boys thought maybe you'd give us a lift, if we'd tackle you—that is, if I've got the rights of it, and you are the head clerk of the doxology works next door."

"I am the shepherd in charge of the flock whose fold is next door."

"The which?"

"The spiritual adviser of the little company of believers whose sanctuary adjoins these premises."

Scotty scratched his head, reflected a moment, and then said—"You rather hold over me, pard. I reckon I can't call that hand."

"How? I beg your pardon. What did I understand you to say?"

"Well, you've rather got the bulge on me. Or maybe we've both got the bulge somehow. You don't smoke me and I don't smoke you. You see, one of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send-off, and so the thing I'm now on is to rout out somebody to jerk out a little chin-music for us, and waltz him through handsome."

"My friend, I seem to grow more and more bewildered. Your observations are wholly incomprehensible to me. Cannot you simplify them some way? At first, I thought perhaps I understood you, but now I grope. Would it not expedite matters if you restricted yourself to categorical statements of fact unincumbered with obstructing accumulations of metaphor and allegory?"

Another pause, and more reflection. Then Scotty said—"I'll have to pass that, I judge."

"How?"

"You've raised me out, pard."

"I still fail to catch your meaning."

"Why, that last lead of yours is too many for me—that's the idea. I can't neither trump nor follow suit."

The clergyman sank back in his chair perplexed. Scotty leaned his head on his hand, and gave himself up to reflection. Presently his face came up, sorrowful but confident.

"I've got it now, so's you can savvy," said he. "What we want is a gospel-sharp. See?"

"A what?"

"Gospel-sharp—parson."

"Oh! why did you not say so before? I am a clergyman—a parson."

"Now you talk! You see my blind, and straddled it like a man. Put it there!" extending a brawny paw, which closed over the minister's small hand, and gave it a shake indicative of fraternal sympathy and fervent gratification.

"Now we are all right, pard. Let's start fresh. Don't you mind me shuffling a little, becaz we're in a power of trouble. You see, one of the boys has gone up the flume."

"Gone where?"

"Up the flume—throw'd up the sponge, you know."

"Thrown up the sponge?"

"Yes—kicked the bucket—"

"Ah—has departed to that mysterious country from whose bourne no traveller returns?"

"Return? Well, I reckon not. Why, pard, he's dead!"

"Yes, I understand."

"O, do you? Well, I thought maybe you might be getting tangled once more. Yes, you see, he's dead again—"

"Again! why, was he ever dead before?"

"Dead before? No. Do you reckon a man has got as many lives as a cat? But you bet, he's awful dead now, poor old boy, and I wish I'd never seen him this day. I don't know no better friend than Buck Fanshaw. I know'd him by the back; and when I know a man like him I freeze to him—you hear me? Take him all round, there was never a bullier man in the mines. No man ever know'd Buck Fanshaw to go back on a friend. But it's all up. It ain't no use. They've scooped him."

"Scooped him?"

"Yes—death has. Well, well, we've got to give him up. Yes, indeed. It's a kind of hard world, after all, ain't it? But, pard, he was a rustler. You ought to see him get started once. He was a bully boy with a glass eye. Just spit in his face, and give him room according to his strength, and it was just beautiful to see him peel and go in on it!"

"On it! On what?"

"On the shoot. On the shoulder. On the fight. Understand? He didn't give a continental—for anybody. Beg your pardon, friend, for coming so near saying a cuss word—but you see I'm on an awful strait in this palaver, on account of having to cram down everything so mild. But we've got to give him up. There ain't no getting around that, I don't reckon. Now, if we can get you to help plant him—"

"Preach the funeral discourse? Assist at the funeral obsequies?"

"Obsequies is good. We are going to up the thing regardless, you know. He was always nifty, himself, and so you bet his

funeral ain't going to be no slouch; solid silver door-plate on his coffin, six plumes on the hearse, and a nigger on the box, with a biled shirt and plug hat—how's that for high? And we'll take care of you, pard. We'll fix you all right. There will be a kerridge for you; and whatever you want you just step out and we'll tend to it. We've got a shebang fixed up for you too, and it's behind in No. 1's house, and boot your horn, if you don't sell a clam. Put Buck through as bully as you can, pard, for anybody that know'd him will tell you that he was one of the whitest men that was ever in the mines. You can't draw it too strong. He never could stand it to see things going wrong. He's done more to make this town peaceable than any man in it. I've seen him lick four Greasers in eleven minutes myself. If a thing wanted regulating, he warn't the man to go browsing around for somebody to do it, but he would go in and regulate it himself. He warn't a Catholic, but it didn't make no difference about that when it came down to what a man's right was—and so, when some roughs jumped the Catholic bone-yard, and started in to mark town lots in it, he went in for 'em! and he cleaned 'em, too. I was there and seen it myself."

"That was very well, indeed—at least the impulse was—whether the act was strictly defensible or not. Had deceased any religious convictions? That is to say, did he feel a dependence upon or acknowledge allegiance to a higher power?"

More reflection.

"I reckon you've stumped me again, pard. Could you say it over once more, and say it slower?"

"Well, to simplify it somewhat, was he, or rather had he been connected with any organisation sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to self-sacrifice and the interests of morality?"

"All down but nine—set 'em up on the other ally, pard!"

"What did I understand you to say?"

"Why, you're most too many for me, you know. When you get in with your left I hunt grass every time. Every time you draw you fill; but I don't seem to have any luck. Let's have a new deal!"

"How? Begin again?"

"That's it."

"Very well; was he a good man, and—"

"There—I see that; don't put another chip till I look at my hand. A good man, says you? Pard, it ain't no name for it. He was the best man that ever—pard, you would have dated on that man. He could l me any ga'out of his inches in America. It was him that put down the riot, last election, becaz it got a start; and everybody said he was the only man that could have done it. He waltzed in with a trumpet in one hand and a spanner in the other, and sent fourteen home on a slunter in less than three minutes. He had that riot all broken up and prevented nice before anybody got a chance to strike a blow. He was always for peace, and he would have peace; he could not stand disturbance. Pard, he was a great loss to the town. It would please the boys if you could clup in something about that, and do him justice. Here once, when the Micks got to throwing stones through the Methodist Sunday School windows, Buck Fanshaw, all of his own notion, shut up his saloon and took up a couple of six-shooters and mounted guard over the Sunday School. Says he, 'No Irish need apply!' And they didn't. He was the bulliest man in the mountains, pard; he could run faster, jump higher, hit harder, and hold more tangle-foot whisky without spilling than any other man in seventeen counties. Put that in, pard; it'll please the boys more than anything you could say. And you can say, pard, that he never shook his mother."

"Never shook his mother?"

"That's it—any of the boys will tell you so."

"Well, but why should he shake her?"

"That's what I say—but some people does?"

"Not people of any repute?"

"Well, some that av crige pretty so-so."

"In my opinion, a man that would offer violence to his mother ought to—"

"Cheese it, pard; you've banked your ball clean outside the string. What I was a-drivin' at was, that he never throw'd off on his mother—don't you see? No, indeed. He gave her a house to live in, and town lots and plenty of money; and he looked after her and took care of her all the time; and when she was down with the small-pox, I'm darned if he didn't sit up nights and nuss her himself! Beg your pardon for saying it—it hopped out too quick for yours truly. You've treated me like a gentleman, and I ain't the man to hurt your feelings intentional. I think you're white. I think you're a square man, pard. I like you, and I'll lick any man that don't. I'll lick him till he can't tell his face from a last year's corpse. Put it there!" Another fraternal hand-shake. Exit.

The obsequies were all the boys could desire. Such a marvel of funeral pomp had never been seen in Virginia. The plumed hearse, the dirge-brattling brass band, the closed marts of business the flags drooping at half mast, the long plodding procession of uniformed secret societies, military battalions and fire companies, draged engines, carriages of officials, and citizens in vehicles and on foot, attracted multitudes of spectators to the sidewalks, roofs, and windows; and for years afterwards, the degree of grandeur attained by any civic display in Virginia was determined by comparison with the funeral of Buck Fanshaw.

Somebody advertises for "a good girl to cook." We have seen some that almost licked good enough to eat raw.

## Fergusson Breach of Promise Case.

In last issue, it will be remembered that a paragraph appeared, to the effect that Sir James Fergusson and his lady are to be sued upon their arrival at Wellington for a breach of promise of marriage on the part of the lady: damages, £51,000. The following are said to be the circumstances out of which the case has arisen, given upon the authority of the Melbourne Herald:—"There is some romance in this alliance. Miss Richmann was for many years engaged to her cousin, a Mr Fleming, and affairs went smoothly while Mr Fleming remained in the colony. He took a trip to Europe, however, and during his absence Sir James Fergusson saw the lady and admired her, and s'night her hand. It would be difficult to say whether the lady at first reciprocated this attachment. Sir James seems to have won the good opinion of the young lady's guardian, her uncle, a rich Moonta mine proprietor. He favoured the distinguished suitor's addresses, and finally Miss Richmann gave her consent. Sir James left for England, and shortly afterwards Miss Richmann followed, accompanied by her guardian. They had scarcely left Adelaide when young Fleming arrived, and his consternation was great at finding that the dove had flown, and that Miss Richmann was on the way to Europe to become Lady Fergusson. The bride's fortune, it is understood, is not held under her own right, but is a marriage portion bestowed by her uncle and guardian. The moral of all this is that long engagements, like other delays, are dangerous."

## MISCELLANEA.

A San Francisco paper says a chunk of gold, weighing over 247 lbs., and worth 50,000 dollars, was found in the claims of Yo Yen and Co., at Moore's Flat, Nevada county, on the 29th January.

It is most gratifying to be enlightened as to the ingredients of tobacco smoke, as few people bothered themselves about the matter until the discoveries of Eulenburg and Vohl. These savants say the smoke does not contain nicotine at all. The ingredients are ammonia, pyridine, picoline, collidine, formic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, valerianic acid, and creosote. Probably the list is very incomplete, and no doubt carbonic oxide, carbonic acid, and water should be added. We ought to be satisfied now we know all about it, for it was never supposed before that smoking was such a scientific operation as these old parties would have us believe.

A rather curious contribution to the incidents of the late Boston fire has just come to light. In one of the stores in the burnt district, the porter with the keys of the safe was at hand; and perceived that the fire was rapidly approaching. In his terror he rushed to and fro in the counting-room, and at last caught up the plated ice-pitcher full of water, locked it in the safe, and departed from the burning building in the proud consciousness that he had accomplished something to save his employers' property. When, however, the safe was taken from the ruins, it was found that the books were uninjured. The heat which would have otherwise charred and destroyed the books only converted the water into steam. Steam safes are now under advertisement as the latest Boston "notion."

An American adventurer, giving her name as Mar-a Graindorge, has been arrested in Paris on the following charge of impudent and ingenious swindling:—"She appeared, well-dressed, and with a handsome baby in her arms, at the houses of wealthy Parisians, asking to see the proprietor. As soon as she was admitted to his presence, she would rush at him, exclaiming, 'Traitor! wretch! villain! have I found you at last!' At the same time, the handsome lady, having been trained for that purpose, would extend its little arms towards the astonished gentleman and cry, 'Papa, dear papa!' It may be imagined that 'papa' preferred to give the swindler some money in order to make her leave the house. When she was arrested at her residence in the Rue Duvivier, no fewer than seven trained babies were found in the house, also nine or ten thousand francs in money. Mlle. Graindorge, upon being closely pressed by the examining magistrate, confessed that her real name was Oksa; that she was a native of New York; and that she had been before at the Saint Lazare prison. The Paris Assizes found her guilty, and she was sent for seven years to New Caledonia."

The Pacific States have shown some wonderful developments of mining industry,—soapy mines and paint mines being the most curious in point. But a recent Californian journal gives an account of a still more extraordinary novelty in the shape of a honey mine. This is situated in Los Angeles county, on the eastern slope of the San Fernando range of mountains. In a rift which penetrates the rock to a depth of 600 feet, innumerable bees have established themselves, and for years have been adding to their accumulation of honey, until an enormous amount has been stored there. Certain enterprising miners have built a scaffold 125 feet high, with the intention of running a drift into the rock which would strike the vein of honey; but as yet all attempts to reach the coveted fruits of industry have been unsuccessful. Persons who have attempted to enter the hive by the natural opening have been driven back by the bees, which issue, when disturbed, in a solid column one foot in diameter; and some men have lost their lives in a battle with the infuriated insects. Meanwhile the bees continue to improve each shining hour, and within the last four years are estimated to have added not less than fifteen feet in depth to their deposit of sweets.—Mining Journal.



## Dunedin Advertisements

COLMAN BURKE,

## OTAGO BREWERY.

DEPOT:

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

BULK AND BOTTLED ALES.

BULK AND BOTTLED STOUT.

## OTAGO FOUNDRY

[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,  
ENGINEER, BOILER MAKER  
IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,Cumberland-street,  
DUNEDIN.Castings in Brass or Iron.  
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.  
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.Quartz-crushing Machinery.  
Pumping and Winding Gear.  
Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.  
Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.  
Gold-dredging Spoons.Machinery for Flour Oatmeal, and Barley Mills  
Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Ma-  
chines made and repaired.  
Fire-proof doors and safes.  
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124VULCAN FOUNDRY,  
Great King-street, Dunedin.KINCAID, McQUEEN AND CO.,  
Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights, Found-  
ers, Blacksmiths, &c.All kinds of Castings in Brass and Iron.  
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.  
Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels;  
Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Wind-  
ing Gear.Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-iron  
Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size  
of holes); Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.  
Flour-mill Machinery.All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power  
Machines made and repaired.Improved Reaping Machines.  
K., M'Q. and Co.'s improved Wrought-iron  
Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the  
best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,  
NURSERYMAN.SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,  
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,Begg to intimate that he has constantly on hand  
Agricultural and Garden Seeds  
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in  
season  
Garden Tools  
Pruning Gloves  
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

## CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

JAMES HUTTON,  
late of the Australian, is to be found at home  
at the Caledonian Hotel, and has much pleasure  
in informing his up-country friends and the  
public in general that he has taken the above  
house. Visitors patronising him will find them-  
selves at home.First-class board and lodging, 18s per week.  
All meals; 1s; beds, 1s. Def. competition.  
Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.  
Hot, cold, and plunging baths free.

GOOD STABLES—Moderate charges.

## DUNEDIN SHAREBROKER.—

Established 1863.

FREDERICK H. EVANS

Is prepared to deal with all SHARES for SALE  
in the CARRICK REEFS.Letters, and all other Country Business  
receive prompt attention. 36WHEELER'S ADVERTISING  
AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,

COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission  
Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

## Patent Medicine

NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—  
SPERMATORRHOEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF  
EARLY YOUTH—SYPHILITIC DISEASES.In all the above cases, arising from errors and  
the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost  
to at once arrest the progress of disease.DR L. L. SMITH  
has devoted himself for twenty years in  
the colony to the practice of this branch of his  
profession, while previously in England he was  
the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated  
Dr R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practi-  
tioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the  
sole branch of his profession.Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public  
that he is the only legally-qualified medical man  
in this speciality of his profession; that others  
advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore,  
in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining  
money under false pretences.Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against  
the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any  
of these advertised nostrums escape with his life,  
or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably  
undermined by them, he may look upon himself  
as the most fortunate mortal.Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many  
unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly  
crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and fished in  
pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this  
to the world.Those men and women who have been the vic-  
tims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek  
that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's  
control. When will the public understand that  
it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified  
medical man, who has made this his sole study,  
rather than apply to a number of ignorant im-  
postors, who merely harp and prey upon their  
pockets and health?Dr L. Smith has always stated that to warn  
the public of these quacks is his chief reason  
for advertising.In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of  
spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead,  
lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency,  
drainage from the system, and the various effects  
of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from dis-  
eases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith in-  
vites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesita-  
tion in stating that no medical man, either here  
or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-  
tice and extraordinary experience which he has  
had. Therefore, those who really desire to be  
treated by one who is at the head of his profes-  
sion in this branch of medical practice should  
lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should  
anyone marry without first consulting him.

Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) ... 1.1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so  
packed as to avoid observation.Books published by the Doctor can be had on  
application to him.The new Consulting Rooms are at  
132 COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE,  
Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence  
of the Governor.)

## Patent Medicines

Protected by Royal Letters patent—dated  
October 11, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

## DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A chemical preparation of Phosphorus, with  
the Vegetable Alkaloids, Quinia, Cypripeden,  
Xanthoxylin, &c. Discovered, introduced, and  
extensively prescribed by CHAS. LESLIE BRIGHT,  
M.D., Resident Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital,  
London.This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by  
the most eminent members of the medical pro-  
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-  
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying  
all the essential constituents of the blood and  
nerve substance, and for developing all the  
powers and functions of the system to the high-  
est degree.It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in  
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary  
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the  
known therapeutic agents of the day for the  
speedy and permanent cure of:—Nervous prostration Shortness of breath  
Liver complaints Trembling of the hands  
Palpitation of the heart and limbs  
Dizziness Impaired nutrition  
Noises in the head and Mental and physical de-  
pression  
Loss of energy and ap- Consumption (in its in-  
petite erminant or first stages  
only)  
Hypochondria Eruptions of the skin  
Female complaints Impaired sight and me-  
General debility mory  
Indigestion Nervous fancies  
Flatulence Impoverished blood  
Incapacity for study or Nervous debility in all  
business its stages  
Sick headache Premature decline  
Lassitudeand all morbid conditions of the system arising  
from whatever cause. The action of the Phos-  
phodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing  
the principle which constitutes nervous energy,  
and on the other the most powerful blood and  
flesh generating agent known: therefore, a mar-  
vellous medicine for renovating impaired and  
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves  
the function of assimilation to such a degree,  
that where for years an emaciated, anxious, ca-  
daverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,  
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and  
firmness, and the whole system return to a state  
of robust health.The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the  
organisation; for instance, it assists nature to  
generate that human electricity which renews  
and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous,  
membranous, and organic systems. It operates  
on the system without exciting cure or thought  
upon the individual as to the process. It moves  
the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and  
intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness,  
unparalleled in medicine.The Phosphodyne gives back to the human  
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or  
animating element of life, which has been wasted,  
and exerts an important influence directly on the  
spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive,  
tonic, and invigorating character; maintaining  
that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular  
system which renders the mind cheerful, bril-  
liant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that  
dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which  
many persons experience in all their actions.The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are  
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-  
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous  
power with a feeling of vigor and comfort to  
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.  
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases  
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the  
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and  
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-  
tance of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nu-  
trition.Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain  
degree of activity in the previously debilitated  
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated  
organs to return to their sound state and perform  
their natural functions. Persons suffering from  
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-  
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may  
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure  
by the judicious use of this most invaluable  
remedy.

## DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in cases at 1.1 ls., containing Two  
bottles; and 1.2 2s., containing Five bottles;—  
also in family cases at 1.5 containing Sixteen  
bottles. To be had of all Chemists and up-  
country Storekeepers throughout the Colonies,  
from whom Pamphlets containing Testimonials  
may be obtained.Full directions for use, in the English, French,  
and German languages, accompany each case.

## SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

Sir Charles Locock, Physician Accoucheur to  
her Majesty the Queen, stated at a meeting of  
the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society that  
in thirteen cases of debility and nervous prostra-  
tion he had effected permanent cures by the use  
of Dr Bright's Phosphodyne.Sir Wm. Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon to  
her Majesty the Queen, says:—"I have re-  
peatedly prescribed Dr Bright's Phosphodyne  
and found it an agreeable and beneficial remedy.  
I have but one objection regarding it, and that is,  
the elaborate process required in the preparation  
will not allow of the retail price being within the  
reach of all classes."Dr Lancaster, the eminent coroner, says:—  
"Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is calculated to en-  
tirely supersede iron, mercury, sarsaparilla,  
quinine, and cod-liver oil."Dr R. Quain, F.R.C.P., physician to the Hos-  
pital for Consumption, Brompton, remarks:—"It  
cannot be doubted that this Phosphatic  
preparation will henceforth rank foremost in  
therapeutics; it generates all the important ele-  
ments of the human frame, the peculiar character  
of this substance fitting it for vital uses."Sir T. Lawrence says:—"I have found Dr  
Bright's Phosphodyne an excellent remedy in  
skin diseases. I presume it is by oxydisation."Professor Syne says:—"The effects of the  
Phosphodyne in obstinate cases of disease are as  
astonishing as perplexing."

## Patent Medicines

Dr Handfield Jones, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., phy-  
sician to St. Mary's Hospital, says in atrophy,  
and general debility, Phosphodyne is a most  
admirable remedy; it invigorates the nutritive  
functions, and increases the vital energy.—"It  
not only acts as an absorbent," but retards or  
repairs the waste of tissue, and restores the  
nutritive functions to their normal condition.The Lancel considers the Phosphodyne one of  
the most important contributions made to materia  
medica during the last century.CAUTION.—Be particular to ask for Dr Bright's  
Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad; and  
avoid purchasing Single Bottles, the genuine ar-  
ticle being sold in Cases only.Wholesale agents for New Zealand:  
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER AND CO.,  
DUNEDIN.

## THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

## Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dan-  
gerous, than affections of the respiratory organs.  
The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and  
influenza may always be radically removed by  
Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly re-  
medy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve  
any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried  
breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office  
with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their  
purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all im-  
purities, and fortify the system against consump-  
tion, asthma, and similar complaints.

## Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are fre-  
quently getting out of order, and require some  
suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's  
Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity  
and certainty. They do not distress the system,  
or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invig-  
orate the digestive organs. They gently excite  
the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to  
perform their functions efficiently, and act upon  
the bowels without gripping or any other annoy-  
ance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they  
cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they  
entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and  
biliousness.

## Woody or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints  
should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills.  
They act most energetically on the glandular  
and absorbent system, purify the blood, and  
impart a vigour which age or other causes may  
have temporarily taken away. They excite the  
kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimu-  
late the absorbents to remove the fluid already  
collected.

## Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills  
for correcting the ailments incidental to females.  
They may be taken with safety for any irregu-  
larity of the system, as they remove all causes  
of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purify-  
ing properties, females of all ages to robust  
health.

## Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throat.

How all important it is to check the first  
departure from health! all may do so by taking  
Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction.  
In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and  
muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,  
coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the  
earlier they are taken the better.

## Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as fever-  
ish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all dis-  
eases of the skin, may be immediately checked  
and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which  
may be reduced to a powder, and given in dose  
of one, two, or three nightly, according to the  
age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is  
soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better  
adapted than any other remedy for all external  
ailments.

## Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to  
disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when  
neglected, to become seriously diseased. When  
nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach  
warns us that digestion is not proceeding regu-  
larly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function,  
give strength to every organ, speedily remove  
all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches,  
and effect a permanent cure.

## Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a  
highly inflammatory state; the stomach is dis-  
ordered, and the liver and kidneys natur-  
ally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken  
in time, will rectify all these symptoms by the  
cooling and purifying properties.Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known  
in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colds	Rheumatism
Constipation of the	Retention of Urine
Bowels	Serofula, or King's Evil
Consumption	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery	The Doloreux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fevers of all kinds	Veneral Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from what- ever cause
Headache	&c. &c. &c.
Indigestion	

\* \* There is a considerable saving by taking  
the larger sizes.N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients  
in every disorder are affixed to each box,  
and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

## Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand)

Printed and published every Tuesday afternoon  
by the Proprietors, MATTHEWS & FERGUSON,  
at their Printing Office, Melbourne Terrace.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1873.